

IN CIRCULATION.

LARGE SUMS PAID OUT BY THE TREASURY.

Disbursement Exceed Receipts by Sixty-five Millions for Thirty-two Days.

More Than Sixteen Millions of Four Per Cents Purchased Yesterday—The Offerings and Acceptances.

The House Considers the Langton-Venable Contest—Mr. Cheadle Pleads for Fair Play for Democrats—Another Somewhat Sensational Session Closes the Raun Investigation—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—In reply to the circular of the treasury department of Saturday, September 13, inviting proposals for the sale of \$10,000,000 of four per cent bonds, at noon today the treasury department received offers aggregating about \$28,000,000, of which \$16,885,800 were purchased at prices ranging from 125 to 126 1/2. A number of these offers were made at the prices below the highest price paid, but they were rejected because they were received in the afternoon.

Secretary Windom at Williams-town, Mass., in direct communication by wire with Acting Secretary Hatcher and Assistant Secretary Nettleton, while the offers were being received, but they were rejected because they were received in the afternoon.

One official of the treasury department this afternoon called attention to the fact that including the purchase of bonds today the disbursement of the treasury in thirty-two days had exceeded the receipts by \$65,000,000.

The total offers of 4 1/2 per cent bonds to the treasury yesterday for the entire country amounted to \$1,037,200, making a total so far of \$12,050,000. The prepayment of interest on the 4 per cent bonds yesterday aggregated \$833,720, making a total so far of \$1,200,000. The offers today for the entire country so far as heard from aggregated \$841,250.

PLEADING FOR VENABLE.

Mr. Cheadle Says the Republicans Can Not Afford to Unseat Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The reading of yesterday's journal consumed more than half an hour. Mr. Haugen, of Wisconsin, demanded the reading of the journal, being the Langton-Venable contested election case, but Mr. Payson, of Illinois, interposed with the conference report on the land grant forfeiture bill. Mr. Cheadle, of Ohio, on behalf of the committee on elections raised the question of consideration against the conference report. On assuming the floor, Mr. Cheadle said he was not going to consider the conference report and Mr. O'Ferrall demanded (and house ordered) the yeas and nays. The house decided to take up the conference report and Mr. O'Ferrall insisted that he would not consider the conference report.

Mr. Haugen then called up the election case, against which Mr. O'Ferrall raised the question of consideration.

During the roll call nearly all the Democratic members deserted the chamber, leaving but a bare dozen present to look out for their constituents in the affirmative vote. The result of the vote was announced as yeas 110, nays 18, the clerk noting a quorum.

Mr. O'Ferrall immediately demanded the previous question on the election case, and the division "all go out" was given by the Democratic managers. But it was necessary for the Democratic majority to vote, for after an emphatic protest by Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, against the stifling of debate, Mr. Haugen withdrew his demand and proceeded with an argument of the case.

Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, opposed the majority report and declared that the Republicans of the house could not afford to unseat him. He said that the Republicans of the house could not afford to unseat him.

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ing a vote, he having already expressed his opinion of the speech and the duty of the house on the floor to report a resolution directing the government printer to omit the speech from the permanent issue of the Record.

Owing to the consideration of the Langton-Venable contested election case, it was impossible to present the report of the judiciary committee on the Kennedy-Quay speech. The members of the committee are pleased to see the resolution to expunge the speech from the Record is accompanied by a resolution expressing the regret of the house at the delivery. The terms of the resolution contained in Representative Enloe's resolution are omitted.

INVESTIGATION CLOSED.

The Raun Committee Hears the Last Witness in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—George B. Fleming was the first witness today before the committee investigating the charges against the late Governor Raun. When he was called to stand both sides disclaimed having subpoenaed him, and there was a little hitch about his examination. The committee finally consented to examine him at the request of the committee.

Mr. Cooper asked if Butler Fitch had not told him that Henry Tanager had given the names of six or seven pension officers who had helped Fitch.

Witness replied that Fitch had said so and witness had told Mr. Cooper as well as what Fitch had told him about a deal with the Chinese legation. Witness also heard Fitch tell Mr. Cooper that his check against "pale" when he read Tanager's testimony.

To Commissioner Raun, witness said he had brought Cooper where he could meet Fitch. The committee sought to get the names of the pension officers who had helped Fitch. Mr. Cooper said the charges could be proved but had not mentioned Fitch's name. The committee then asked for the names of the pension officers who had helped Fitch.

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THE WHITES FAVORED.

MISSISSIPPI WILL KEEP THE NEGROES FROM VOTING.

Property and Educational Qualifications Demanded of the State Electors.

The Sentiment of the Constitutional Convention Strongly in Favor of the Plan.

Four Sections of the Proposed Scheme Adopted—Colonel Halliwell Speaks at Leoti—Colorado Republicans Divided Into Two Factions—Many State Conventions.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 17.—The suffrage question may be regarded as settled as far as Mississippi is concerned. Immediately upon the conclusion of Mr. Edwards' speech today in favor of alternative education and property qualifications, voting was begun by section on the report of committee on elective franchise. The voting developed that the convention stands almost two to one in favor of the committee report and its adoption by an emphatic majority is no longer a question of doubt.

The chairman amendment providing for an educational or property qualification was rejected by a vote of 77 to 30. A proposition to allow the legislature to confer restricted suffrage upon women received a similar result. Amendments were howled over as fast as they were offered, and all the following four sections of the report were adopted by overwhelming majorities.

Section 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

Sec. 2. Every male inhabitant of this state, except idiots and insane persons and Indians, not taxed, who is a citizen of the United States, 21 years old and upwards, who has resided in this state two years, and who has been for one year in the military or naval service of the United States, shall be entitled to vote in any election, and who has never been convicted of bribery, burglary, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, or of any crime involving moral turpitude, shall be entitled to a vote after six months' residence in the election district, if otherwise qualified.

Sec. 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the registration of all persons entitled to vote at any election, and all persons offering to vote shall file the following oath or affirmation: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am 21 years old and that I will have resided in this state \_\_\_\_\_ months and in \_\_\_\_\_ election district of \_\_\_\_\_ county one year next preceding the ensuing election (or if a minister of the gospel, two years) and that I am now in said election district, and am now in good faith a resident in the same, and that I am not disqualified from voting by reason of having been convicted of any crime named in the constitution of this state as a disqualification to be an elector; that I will faithfully support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Mississippi, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

When section 5 was reached the convention struck a snag. Amendment after amendment was offered, but all were rejected. The convention adjourned at 6 p. m. without action on the amendment.

MORE VOTES MADE.

Colonel Halliwell Talks to the People at Leoti.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

Leoti, Kan., Sept. 17.—Today has been a grand gala day for the citizens of Wichita county. Colonel Halliwell, or "Prince Hal," as he is generally called, made one of his masterly speeches to one of the largest and most intelligent audiences ever gathered together in our city. All the great and vital questions of the day were handled to the satisfaction of the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the soldier, the veteran, and in fact, everybody, except a few of Jerry Simpson's followers, who by the way, are fading away as rapidly as frost under the genial influence of a tropical sun. After Prince Hal and Billy Edwards rere Jerry's flimsy arguments up to the back, Wichita county will poll an almost solid vote for the old and tried, and who will succeed Judge Peters as champion of the Big Seventh.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—The Republican state convention was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock this morning in Tremont temple and J. O. Burdette was temporary chairman. The usual committee were then appointed. A new feature in the platform arrangements was the placing of three ballot boxes placed respectively "attorney general," "auditor" and "secretary of state." There being no contest for the head of the ticket Governor Brackett and Lieutenant Governor Hall were renominated by acclamation. Ballots for other state officers, the nomination in all of which are contested, were deposited at one time. The voting was done by count. This system is designed for the particular purpose of expediting business and also has the effect of preventing a great deal of log rolling possible under the old plan.

The committee on permanent organization reported Hon. Frederick J. Greenhalge as president.

The platform expresses unequaled approval and confidence in the administration of President Harrison, denounces a paragraph to the effect of the able manner in which the affairs of the department of state have been conducted by Secretary Blaine, and another endorsing other members of the cabinet. Speaker Reed heartily thanked for his course in the house and the work of the majority is catalogued and called on the president to extend the principles of the civil service law wherever practicable, and instructs the representatives of the state in congress to support the civil service commission by such appropriations as may be required for its greatest efficiency.

The following candidates were nominated by acclamation: J. Q. A. Brackett, for governor; William M. Hall, for lieutenant governor; and George A. Mendenhall, for treasurer. The committee on resolutions presented the platform, which was adopted unanimously.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17.—The Republican state convention reconvened at 10 o'clock this morning with the temporary chairman, ex-Governor Cook, presiding and 1,300 people present. Until State Senator Orville H. Platt was elected permanent chairman.

Senator Platt addressed the delegates in a stirring speech. At one portion he referred to Blaine, Reed and Harrison. The mention of Mr. Blaine's name created a perfect furor and Reed's name created a perfect furor. The meeting was then adjourned.

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TO THE COMMITTEE.

NO IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE CAPITAL BILL.

The Whole House Given the Opportunity to Discuss It in Extensio.

Some Indications that the Coalition Grows Weak—Speculation by Leading Men and Legislators.

Mr. Brown, of Logan, Presents His Bill to Distribute the Government Institutions—A Warm Session in the Council—The Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 17.—This morning found the situation materially changed. Oklahoma City has won on the first round. The principals have been sponged off and the house of representatives is made the condition. The Oklahoma fellows will not let the doubtful ones get out of their sight, and Guthrie is on the alert to turn any lapse to her advantage. It is generally believed that the coalition will stand firm in the house but one can never speak with confidence in a fight like this. Money undoubtedly has been made and will be used if it can be to advantage in securing the capital. There is no certainty when the house will call the bill up. There are several points to be settled among the coalition. Goods must be delivered or no vote. Perfect harmony seems to be the order with the coalition. The minority in both houses is tolerated but promptly sat down upon when it seems desirable. Credit must be given to the consummate skill of an almost hopeless minority in gaining the ascendancy. This compact will not have its end with this legislature. It has taught the Alliance and labor union element how it can obtain political security. Democracy has furnished leaders and the mass has taken direction.

IN THE LOWER HOUSE NOW.

At the morning session of the house Mr. Jones was in the chair. Twenty-two answered to roll. Prayer by chaplain. The minutes were amended by expunging a journal and approved.

An invitation from the G. A. R. to attend their first reunion at El Reno October 17 and 18. Mr. Neal moved the communication be received and placed on file. Carried.

A communication of similar import received from C. M. Barns. Placed on file. A communication from the council on bill No. 7 locating the capital at Oklahoma City.

Mr. Matthews introduces house bill No. 22, an act for the government of Oklahoma. The bill was read twice and referred to the committee on education and lands.

Mr. Trooper introduced house bill No. 13, an act to control stock running at large. The bill went to second reading by title, and was referred to the committee on stock raising.

Mr. Aldair, chairman of the education committee, reported progress. He thought it desirable that a conference committee be appointed, as it would accelerate the work. One hundred and twenty-two sections in the bill yet remained.

Mr. Curran—I do not think a conference committee of any use.

Mr. Clark moved adjournment until 2 p. m.

Post-Matter has not yet been disposed of, why should we adjourn?

Mr. Hal Hamilton, Miss Lucy McEl-Hinney and Miss Alice Gray, attended the morning session of the legislature today.

At the afternoon session of the house Mr. Daniels presided. Mr. Campbell introduced a concurrent resolution.

A communication was received from the governor relative to the agricultural college.

Mr. Trooper called up council bill No. 7, on location of the capital.

Mr. Daniels moved to suspend the rules. The clerk read council bill No. 7 and it was ordered read a second time by title.

Mr. Daniels moved to refer to the committee.

Mr. Merten—Why delay action on the bill?

Mr. Daniels—Didn't know enough about it.

Mr. Merten—It is an exact copy of one brought before us previously.

Mr. Daniels—Didn't know enough about it.

Mr. Merten—Why not submit the capital question and be done with it and address ourselves to legislation?

Mr. Daniels—Didn't know enough about it.

Mr. Merten—Have I asked delay?

Mr. Daniels—I think the gentleman in charge.

Mr. Daniels—This bill is not like the other.

Mr. Daniels—Well, what is the difference?

NOT A CRIME.

THE KILLING OF GENERAL BAR- RUNDIA.

Shot Down Because He Ran Amuck on Board the Acapulco.

The Decision that He Must Be Surrendered Followed by Murderous Assaults by Him.

Captain Pitts of the United States Vessel Blamed for His Death by the Guatemalan Government—The African Slave Trade Recurses Impetus From the Guernsey Government—Flashes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Mr. A. P. Mulligan, who was present, was on the Acapulco, upon which General Barrundia was killed by soldiers of the Guatemalan government in the harbor of San Jose de Guatemala, reached this city on Monday and is at the Grand Central hotel.

Mr. Mulligan tells the story of the shooting of which he was an eye witness. The general was present, were on the Acapulco, a vessel which was carrying a cargo of slaves. The general was shot down because he ran amuck on board the Acapulco.

Several Guatemalans, whom Barrundia recognized as having been on the Acapulco, one of these, Maguel Torrico, hired a negro boatman to send a telegram to the authorities at Champerico so that Barrundia might be arrested when the vessel landed there.

When the ship arrived at Champerico four boats loaded with armed soldiers descended upon the Acapulco. The general was shot down because he ran amuck on board the Acapulco.

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